



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

fection of blankets, clothing, etc., 100 pieces; disinfection of soiled linen imported for laundry, 417 pieces; disinfection of Pullman soiled linen, 3,760 pieces; disinfection of carload of cattle hides. Three passengers from Tampico were let pass, having certificates from the acting assistant surgeon, the city being free from contagious disease.

E. ALEXANDER,  
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

*Laredo, Tex., September 22, 1901—Inspection service—Typhus fever in the City of Mexico.*

LAREDO, TEX., *September 22, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that in comparing weekly mortality statistics of this year, 1901, with that of 1900, I find that the mortality in the City of Mexico from typhus fever is a little more than double this year that of the year preceding. I refer to reports for the month of August, viz, week ended August 19, 1900, deaths were 8, and for week ended August 18, 1901, deaths were 24. In the early summer months of this year the death rate from same disease averaged between 45 and 50; occasionally above that number. I have information from reliable persons that the disease seldom attacks the better class of Mexicans or Americans. The order I received by telegram from Bureau requests me to disinfect and personally inspect all second-class baggage and examine particularly train crew on through Pullman. A disinfecter and guard was authorized. I have found that it is very rare that other than first-class passengers have any baggage except what they have on their person—that is, the through passengers; also that there are seldom any through passengers except of the first class. All our immigrants come from this side of San Luis Potosi, Mexico, which is 360 miles north of the City of Mexico. I, therefore, have not nominated any person for a vacancy which occurred to-day of disinfecter and guard, but such a person is of service, viz, to meet passenger trains on Mexican side of frontier and gain information about passengers before they appear on the frontier for regular inspection; to escort foreigners or Americans who prefer to stay in Mexico to the Mexican side of the frontier and see at what place they will stop during their period of detention; to disinfect all baggage necessary, see that baggage is taken from depot to detention camp for disinfection, and unpack and repack baggage disinfected. I personally am present during disinfection—that is, while using the generator or autoclave. \* \* \*

*Laredo, Tex., September 24, 1901—Inspection service.*—I have the honor to submit the following report for week ended September 21, 1901: Passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 14; persons inspected on trains from Mexico, 711; immigrants inspected, 33; immigrants vaccinated, 6. Two persons two days out from Tampico detained. One person three days out from Vera Cruz, originally from Yucatan, detained; 2 trunks and 1 valise opened and disinfected with formaldehyd gas; 5,191 pieces soiled linen of Pullman Company disinfected.

H. J. HAMILTON,  
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

*Statistical reports of States and cities of the United States—Yearly and monthly.*

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended September 21, 1901, from 78 observers indicate that intermittent fever, influenza, smallpox, and whooping cough were more

prevalent and dysentery and scarlet fever were less prevalent than in the preceding week. Cerebro-spinal meningitis was reported at 3, measles at 11, whooping cough at 14, smallpox at 24, diphtheria at 34, scarlet fever at 68, enteric fever at 113, and phthisis pulmonalis at 169 places.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Franklin*.—Month of August, 1901. Estimated population, 5,843. Total number of deaths, 11, including whooping cough, 1, and 2 from tuberculosis.

NEW JERSEY—*Passaic*.—Two weeks ended September 21, 1901. Census population, 27,777. Total number of deaths, 72; including diphtheria, 1, and 1 from enteric fever.

NEW YORK—*Rochester*.—Month of July, 1901. Census population, 162,608. Total number of deaths, 171, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 3; whooping cough, 2, and 14 from tuberculosis.

*Yonkers*.—Month of August, 1901. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 44, including smallpox, 1, and 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

TENNESSEE—*Nashville*.—Month of August, 1901. Census population, 80,865—white, estimated, 50,627—colored, estimated, 30,238. Total number of deaths, 115, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 10; scarlet fever, 2, and 15 from tuberculosis.

WISCONSIN—*Milwaukee*.—Month of August, 1901. Census population, 285,315. Total number of deaths, 385, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 6, and 41 from tuberculosis.

*Report of immigration at Boston during week ended September 21, 1901.*

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
*Port of Boston, September 22, 1901.*

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended September 21, 1901; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	Nc. of immigrants.
Sept. 15	Steamship Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	248
Sept. 16	Steamship Admiral Farragut.....	Port Morant, Jamaica.....	13
Do....	Steamship Norwegian.....	Glasgow, Scotland.....	58
Do....	Steamship Olivette.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	211
Do....	Steamship Cambrian.....	London, England.....	4
Do....	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	36
Do....	Steamship Alf.....	Louisburg, Cape Breton.....	1
Sept. 17	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	83
Do....	Steamship Cestrian.....	Liverpool, England.....	12
Sept. 18	Steamship Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	77
Do....	Steamship Admiral Schley.....	Port Morant, Jamaica.....	2
Do....	Steamship Caledonian.....	London, England.....	6
Sept. 19	Steamship Saxonia.....	Liverpool, England.....	1,270
Do....	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	100
Sept. 20	Steamship Boston.....	do.....	119
Do....	Steamship Yarmouth.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	126
Do....	Steamship Commonwealth.....	Liverpool, England.....	880
Sept. 21	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	120
	Total.....		3,366

GEORGE B. BILLINGS,  
*Commissioner.*